WRITING CONTENT

High School

WR-H-1.1.0

Purpose/Audience: The writer establishes and maintains a focused purpose to communicate with an authentic audience by

- Narrowing the topic
- Choosing a perspective authentic to the writer (not contrived)
- · Presenting an idea or theme
- Analyzing and addressing the needs of the intended audience
- Adhering to the characteristics of the form
- Employing a suitable tone
- Allowing voice to emerge when appropriate

WR-H-1.1.1

In Reflective Writing, the writer:

- Evaluates and explains own skills, abilities, approaches, products, or goals
- Demonstrates an understanding of the intended audience
- Sustains suitable tone or appropriate voice

WR-H-1.1.2

In Personal Expressive Writing, the writer:

- Communicates about the life experience of the writer by focusing on life events, relationships, or central ideas
- Utilizes the features of the selected form (e.g., personal narrative, personal memoir, personal essay)
- Conveys the significance of the event, relationship, or central idea
- Sustains point of view
- Sustains a suitable tone or appropriate voice

In Literary Writing, the writer:

- Communicates about the human condition
- Engages an audience by painting a picture, recreating a feeling, telling a story, capturing a moment, evoking an image, or showing an extraordinary perception of the ordinary
- Conveys the significance of the writing to meet the reader's expectations
- Utilizes features of the selected form (e.g., short story, play/script, poem)
- Sustains point of view
- Sustains a suitable tone or appropriate voice
- Adopts a fictional perspective in literary writing when appropriate

WR-H-1.1.3

In Transactive Writing, the writer:

- Conveys a justifiable purpose through informing, persuading or analyzing
- Develops an effective angle to achieve purpose
- Communicates as an informed writer to provide new insight
- Justifies what the reader should know, do, or believe as a result of reading the piece
- Utilizes text features of the selected form (e.g., feature article, brochure, speech, analytical lab report, historical journal article, literary analysis) for an intentional effect
- Sustains a suitable tone
- Allows voice to emerge when appropriate

WR-H-1.2.0

Idea Development/Support: The writer develops and supports main ideas and deepens the audience's understanding of purpose by using

- Logical, justified, and suitable explanation
- Relevant elaboration
- Related connections or reflections
- Idea development strategies appropriate for the form

WR-H-1.2.1

In Reflective Writing, the writer:

- Describes own skills, strategies, or processes
- Analyzes own decisions
- Evaluates own strengths and areas for growth
- Supports claims about self

WR-H-1.2.2

In Personal Expressive/Literary Writing, the writer:

- Conveys theme/main idea through use of literary elements appropriate to the genre:
 - Develops characters (fictional/non-fictional) through emotions, actions, reactions, descriptions, thoughts, or dialogue when appropriate
 - Develops plot/story line appropriate to the form
- Creates a setting, mood, scene, image, feeling or story line
- Incorporates literary or poetic devices (e.g., simile, metaphor, personification) for an intentional effect
- Conveys reflection and insight
- Evokes a response

WR-H-1.2.3

In Transactive Writing, the writer:

- Includes relevant information to clarify and justify a specific purpose
- Develops a deliberate angle with support (e.g., facts, examples, reasons, comparisons, diagrams, charts, other visuals)
- Provides explanations to support the writer's purpose
- Synthesizes research to support ideas
- Employs persuasive techniques (e.g., bandwagon, emotional appeal, testimonial, expert opinion) when appropriate

WR-H-1.3.0

Organization: The writer creates unity and coherence to accomplish the focused purpose by

- Engaging the audience
- Establishing a context for reading when appropriate
- Placing ideas and support in a meaningful order
- Guiding the reader through the piece with transitions and transitional elements
- Providing effective closure

WR-H-1.3.1

In Reflective Writing, the writer:

- Engages the interest of the reader
- Provides a context for the reader
- Places ideas and details in a logical, meaningful order
- Organizes in the acceptable format of the genre
- Uses a variety of transitions or transitional elements between ideas and details to guide the reader
- Uses paragraphs effectively
- Concludes effectively

WR-H-1.3.2

In Personal Expressive/Literary Writing, the writer:

- Engages the interest of the reader
- Places ideas and details in meaningful order
- Employs organizational devices (e.g., foreshadowing, flashback) when appropriate
- Uses a variety of transitions or transitional elements between ideas and details to guide the reader
- Uses paragraphs effectively
- Arranges poetic stanzas in a way that enhances the meaning through the use of white space, line breaks, and shape
- Concludes effectively

WR-H-1.3.3

In Transactive Writing, the writer:

- Provides a context for reading
- Organizes in the accepted format of the genre
- Develops an appropriate text structure (e.g., cause/effect, problem/solution, question/answer, comparison/contrast, description, sequence) to achieve purpose
- Places ideas and details in a logical, meaningful order by using a variety of transitions or transitional elements between ideas and details to guide the reader
- Uses paragraphs effectively
- Incorporates text features (e.g., subheadings, bullets, fonts, white space, layout, charts, diagrams, labels, pictures, captions) when appropriate
- Concludes effectively



Italics – Supporting Content Statement

WRITING CONVENTIONS

WR-H-2.4.0

Sentence Structure: The writer creates sentences that are

- Varied in structure and length
- Constructed effectively
- Complete and correct unless using unconventional structures for an intentional effect when appropriate

WR-H-2.4.1

In Reflective Writing, the writer:

- Communicates in complete sentences or uses unconventional structures for an intentional effect when appropriate
- Uses sentences of various lengths and structures for effect

WR-H-2.4.2

In Personal Expressive/Literary Writing, the writer:

- Communicates in complete sentences or uses unconventional structures for an intentional effect when appropriate
- Uses sentences of various lengths and structures for effect
- Arranges words in a meaningful order
- Uses poetic line breaks effectively

WR-H-2.4.3

In Transactive Writing, the writer:

• Communicates in complete, concise sentences or uses unconventional structures for an intentional effect when appropriate

WR-H-2.5.0

Language: The writer demonstrates

- Correct usage/grammar
- Concise use of language
- Effective word choice through strong verbs, precise nouns, concrete details, and sensory details
- Language appropriate to the content, purpose, and audience

WR-H-2.5.1

In Reflective Writing, the writer:

- Adheres to standard guidelines for usage and grammar or uses nonstandard for an intentional effect
- Uses language concisely
- Uses language appropriate to the content, purpose, and audience

WR-H-2.5.2

In Personal Expressive/Literary Writing, the writer:

- Adheres to standard guidelines for usage and grammar or uses nonstandard for an intentional effect
- Makes language choices based on economy, precision, richness, and impact on the reader
- Expresses ideas through descriptive or figurative language

WR-H-2.5.3

In Transactive Writing, the writer:

- Adheres to standard guidelines for usage and grammar
- Communicates through language appropriate to the purpose and audience (e.g., specialized vocabulary of the discipline, precise word choice)

WR-H-2.6.0

Correctness: The writer demonstrates

- Correct spelling
- Correct punctuation
- Correct capitalization
- Acceptable departure from standard correctness to enhance meaning when appropriate
- Appropriate documentation of ideas and information from outside sources (e.g., citing authors or titles within the text, listing sources)